

Has written for the next issue of the Sunday Dispatch a bright novelette, "Andras Nozma's Deal." It is decidedly French-American, and is very interesting.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

Extent of the Storm Wrecks on the Atlantic Coast Being Developed.

MANY VESSELS STRANDED.

The Loss of Life Will be Large, but Cannot Now be Fully Told.

THRILLING SCENES OF RESCUES.

Many Tales of Suffering Related by the Survivors—The Victims of Waves, Deluge, the Place Where Many Vessels Went Ashore—Sailors Cast Themselves in Desperation into the Angry Waves—The Cruel Storm May be Lost—The Storm Away From the Land—Counting the Damage Along the Jersey Coast—The First Train Gets into Atlantic City.

The damage done by the great cyclonic storm along the northern Atlantic coast is just now being developed. There has been great loss of life from wrecked vessels along the coast. It will take some time yet to tell the full extent of the disaster.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LEWES, DEL., September 12.—It is another day at Lewes, with the rain falling in a steady down-pour. The wind is lower, however, and it is not thought that the vessels now beached which are worth anything to speak of, will suffer any more injury. There were new tales, both of hope and death, from the bay this morning. The captain and nine men of the Katie E. Morse, which it was feared had gone down, have been saved after two days and nights of great hardships and are now safe at Lewes. The crew, however, that the captain and his crew of seven or nine, of the Philadelphia schooner, Walter F. Parker, were certainly drowned. They say they saw the men go down, one by one, almost before their eyes. No part of the Parker has yet been found. Captain Peter Nelson, and three men of the barge Casilda, bound to Philadelphia from Boston, came ashore this morning in their own dory.

ABANDONED THE WRECK.

Their barge has probably gone to pieces. They abandoned it this morning after it had become full of water, and great beams were being washed out, imperiling their safety. The men were Albert Mattson, James Wilson and W. Dickson, all of Boston.

The crew of the barge Towanda, of Philadelphia, are on the tug Argus, which took them after the celebrated old craft had begun to break up and sink along the Brown shoals. The barge Wallace, belonging to Bartlett & Sheppard, of Philadelphia, and the barge St. Cloud, of Bath, Me., are reported to have gone to pieces and great anxiety is felt concerning the fate of their crews. They carried five men each, and it is feared they are lost.

The big Loyalist swung into the pilot boat Whildin and knocked the bowsprit out of the pilot boat. The damage is not serious. The Loyalist is still afloat and in good shape. The barge Rondout has weathered the storm splendidly, and is lying at anchor in the harbor. A barge of the Brandywine Granite Company, of Wilmington, is also safe in the harbor. It was loaded with stone for the Gapway.

THE OIL WAS LOST.

The fog bell tower and frame on the western end of the breakwater was washed away during the storm, and is now lying on the beach near the hospital. Under the bell tower was kept the supply of oil for the light. The oil also went with the tower and was scattered along the beach. The lighthouse keeper reported that he only had enough supply left to keep the light burning last night and to-night. Any inability to keep the light afloat might have had disastrous results. This morning the employees of the Maritime Exchange averted that danger by collecting the scattered oil cans, and when opportunity offered launched their boat and conveyed it to the breakwater. To-night the revolving light still flashes its guiding rays to the mariners seeking a haven of refuge.

The crew of the schooner Kate E. Morse were taken off just in time to save them from death. As they tumbled out of the lifeboat on the beach they were so

EXHAUSTED BY EXPOSURE and hunger that they reeled like drunken men and their cheeks were as white as a shroud. The masts, to which they clung, were visible above the shallow water that covers the Hawkshaw shoal, southwest of the breakwater. The sea was grinding the vessel to pieces beneath them, and the mast swung helplessly in the furious gale.

Just beyond them the crew of the unhappy schooner, W. Parker, were clinging to the rigging of their rapidly sinking craft. The men were fighting with death all Tuesday night and were almost hopeless, when new spirit was infused into their despairing souls by sight of a steamer bound down the bay. The vessel proved to be the Red Star Argus, under command of Captain William F. Bernard. The tug blew a signal to indicate that he recognized their position and would do what he could to help them. It was so rough, however, that it was impossible for the tug to go anywhere near the wrecked men. Captain Bernard headed his tug for the breakwater, where he informed Superintendent Clappitt, of the life saving station, of the distress which he had witnessed. He volunteered to tow the life boat to the scene of the wreck if the Superintendent would assist.

LIFE SAVERS WORK OUT.

Captain Clappitt said that the men had been on duty since 3 o'clock in the morning and were nearly exhausted, and as he had more work to attend to at his post, he thought it his duty to remain where he was. Captain Bernard then started to return to the wreck and do what he could himself toward saving the men. In the meantime, however, Luckenbach's tug had arrived at

the spot and laid by the wreck all night, waiting and watching for an opportunity to effect the rescue.

Finally, at 3 o'clock this morning, the men watching their chance jumped one by one into the sea, and were safely drawn on board the tug. The tug turned and carried the men to the breakwater, where they were landed at the life-saving station by the lifeboat.

In the time between the moment when Captain Bernard, of the Argus, first saw the men in the rigging and his return, the crew of the Walter F. Parker succumbed to the fury of the elements and the weight of their own despair, and fell one by one into the sea and were no more. It is thought by many expert seamen here that, if when Captain Bernard first came to the life saving station, a volunteer crew could have been raised among the pilots and other sea-faring men, the crew of the Walter F. Parker also might have been saved.

But, alas, no such suggestion seemed to present itself, although there were fishermen and others near at hand who say they would willingly have gone on so heroic a mission of mercy.

Captain Nelson of the barge Casilda, and his crew left for Philadelphia this afternoon. The barge belongs to the City of New York. It left Philadelphia for Boston on Saturday last, loaded with coal. It was towed to the breakwater by Morse & Co.'s own tug, and was dropped there to wait another tug. The captain had been forced to leave the barge, and the tug was anchored at Brandywine shoals to await the passing of the storm.

Captain Nelson said: "The storm was fearful, and we began to show signs of going to pieces. On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock we put up signals of distress. The Morse tug came steaming up, and just looked at us just beyond our bows. I saw the tug, but I don't know the name of it. She also had signals of distress up. The tug passed away from us and steamed over toward that barge. A little while a boat was lowered and a woman was taken off the other barge and brought on the tug, and the tug steamed away. It was fast growing dark, and soon we could see no more. The storm grew

MORE AND MORE TERRIBLE and our barge broke up rapidly. Soon it filled with water, and we almost sank with the sea. We got into the dory. Still we did not wish to leave the barge. We hung on as stern of her until she seemed about to sink. Then we cast off to save our lives. When daylight came we could see nothing at all of the barge that had been near us of the tug. We worked our way by degrees through the terrible wind and sea, and later in the morning we managed to get into the harbor and took refuge in a stranded schooner, and afterward got ashore. We are pretty well worn out, but we are all right."

The condition of the shipping on the beach is much as it was last night. The handsome three-masted schooner W. R. Grace, which is ashore on the point of Cape Henlopen, is still in position of being towed, but will not leave her. She is a good deal haggard. The Atlanta has seven feet of water in her. The Byron M., which was run into by the Unity Dyer, and had been damaged, is now in a very bad condition and is not likely ever to be worth much. The Major Tatum also is in bad condition. The four barges, the Towanda, Captain Clark, owned by John Schreder, of Philadelphia; the Wallace, Captain Melvyn, owned by Bartlett & Sheppard, of Philadelphia, and the St. Cloud and Casilda, owned by Morse & Co., that were sunk at the Brown shoals in the bay, are, of course, completely wrecked.

THE PROBABLE LIFE LOSS.

The probable loss of life on two of the barges may add materially to the roll of mortality. The Towanda had crew of five men each. The loss by them would therefore be ten, and this added to the seven in the crew of the Walter F. Parker and the five of the crew of the schooner J. & L. Bryant, will make a complete list of 22 lost. There is still a hope, however, that some of these, like the crew of the Kate E. Morse, may be rescued.

Excuse for the destruction of the fog bell tower and frame of the Maritime Exchange station, the breakwater is all right. A vessel was reported to have grounded in the Shoals about this morning the lifeboat was at daylight this morning the lifeboat was rescued the steward of the Mira A. Reed, and his wife from the rigging. The two had been in the rigging on Tuesday evening, and as the tide was in, they were rescued. Darkness closed in, however, before it could be effected, and they were forced to remain there all night. They had only one life preserver, and the voyage was their wedding trip.

LIST OF THE VESSELS.

Following is a complete list of the vessels that came ashore near Lewes: Italian bark, El Salvador; American schooner, Henry M. Clark; British schooner, Byron M.; American schooner, J. & L. Bryant; American schooner, G. F. Becker, E. and L. Ryan; Maud Leonard, M. A. Reed, and Mary, Charles P. Sweeney (total loss), Addie B. Bacon, S. A. Ruden, and A. E. Hooper. Emily R. Dwyer, J. D. Robinson, a northern ship, W. R. Grace; American barge, Timour; Danish bark, Atlanta; American brig, Richard J. Green; American schooner, Major W. H. Tatum; Kettie Champron, pilot boat, T. F. Bayard; barges Wallace and Towanda and two others, names unknown.

There is great concern over the crew of the pilot boat Ebe Tunnell. She put to sea on Monday and has not been heard from. Pilots John Barnes, Lewis Bertrand and James Bondard, Barry Hickman, son of Harbison Hickman, and a crew of eight men were on board. The New Jersey pilot boat Edmond was blown across the bay and lay grounded on the Jersey coast with her sails in tatters. New York pilot boat No. 6 was driven in from the sea, but was anchored safely. An unknown schooner is ashore at Rehoboth, and the coast for several miles is reported to be strewn with wrecks.

DIED IN DESPERATION.

The schooners Morse and Parker were lying within sight of each other. The men on the Parker took to the rigging several hours before those on the Morse, and late last night by their cries it was evident that they were suffering terribly.

Early this morning nearly every man on both ships was almost dumb from exposure and almost stiff from suffering. Finally those on the Parker could stand it no longer, and the crew of the Morse saw one of the men tear away the cords that bound him, and with a yell, consigned himself to a briny grave. Major W. H. Tatum, Kettie Champron, and the crew of the Morse were struck at the sight they were compelled to view. The impression was forced upon the observers that unless help soon came they would be suffocated in the same way as the other boat's crew. The Captain of the Morse kept his courage, and frequently urged his men to keep their heads above water, and to see that some one would come from the shore and render aid.

ALL HANDS PROBABLY LOST.

The Fate of a Three-Masted Vessel on a Massachusetts Shoal.

CHATHAM, MASS., September 12.—A sunken vessel has been discovered on Pollock rip shoal. She is supposed to be a three-masted schooner with main mast gone.

MARRED BY THE RAIN

Closing Exercises of Pennsylvania Day at Gettysburg.

NO PARADE COULD TAKE PLACE.

And All the Exercises Were Held Under the Roof of the Rink.

FORMAL TRANSFER OF MONUMENTS.

Fears That the Wet Weather May Cause Fatal Results to the Veterans.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

GETTYSBURG, September 12, 1889.

Heavy and continuous rains have sadly marred the proceedings during the past two days, but as a whole the celebration has been a success.

The dedication and formal transfer of the monuments to Pennsylvania, commands participating in the battle of Gettysburg

is over, and the enormous crowds are disappearing like mist before the rays of the sun. At least 55,000 persons attended the exercises, and Gettysburg has never had within its limits such crowds of people since the famous three

days' fight. They were happy, good natured and well-disposed, and, though smilingly the many discomforts to which they were necessarily subjected, and plunged under through mud and rain with a smile of blissful content which was simply seraphic under the circumstances. There is no doubt whatever that the pouring rains of yesterday and to-day will cause much sickness and death among the veterans. Many of them have been in the skin for the past 36 hours, and have been unable to get dry, and rest they sadly need.

A GLOOMY VIEW.

Major Swager, of Post 1, and virtual commander of Camp Sam Harper, takes a very gloomy view of the result of the reunion. In this camp over 7,000 men were quartered. All the tents were flooded, but it was impossible to obtain sufficient straw and blankets to insure the comfort and health of the veterans. Major Swager said to-day that he expected that the hardships experienced by many of these gray-haired veterans would result in many severe cases of sickness which would, in numerous cases, prove fatal.

Shortly before noon, the hour set for the parade, rain commenced to fall heavily, and has kept up with a few short intermissions all day long. It was thereupon decided to call the parade off, and the scene of the monument transfer was changed from the National Cemetery to the rink in town. At 1:30 the meeting was called to order by Colonel Nicholson. In the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Galt of Gettysburg, the three days' fight at Gettysburg.

PENNYSYLVANIANS PRESENT.

Among the persons on the platform were Governor Beaver, Secretary Stone, Auditor Samuel McCommut, Attorney General Kirkpatrick, General Blanks, Lieutenant Governor Davies, the members of the Board of Commissioners and General Dan Sickles. The latter's appearance provoked a prolonged outburst of applause from the 20,000 old soldiers present. The widow and daughter of Major Samuel Harper were also present.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. John B. Patton, of Baltimore. He called attention to the fact that the transfer of the monuments to the Commonwealth as represented by the Governor, was then made by Hon. J. P. S. Gobin, on behalf of the Commission, to which was entrusted the duty of erecting monuments to the State funds for the purpose of erecting monuments to fix the positions of the 86 Pennsylvania regiments participating in the battle of Gettysburg.

General Gobin referred in glowing terms to the late Major Samuel Harper, of Pittsburgh, one of the members of the Commission.

Governor Beaver, in accepting the monuments, said no official duty had devolved

UPON HIM WHICH WAS MORE PLEASANT AND SIGNIFICANT.

IN EVERY PORTION.

Upon every portion of this battlefield Pennsylvania played a prominent part. Pennsylvania was prominent in the first corps in Sickles' gallant forward movement and Pennsylvania men received the shock of Pickett's heroic charge on the third day.

The Governor then referred to the desire of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to be allowed to pool their issues and erect a memorial in the shape of a hall. Governor Beaver sympathized in this desire and would be heartily glad to help the movement forward. The legislative provision would not

allow the use of the State funds in this manner. He thought, however, that some plan might be formulated, and he would be glad to help along.

Governor Beaver then made the transfer of the monuments to the Battlefield Memorial Association, which acts as perpetual trustee, and Hon. Edward McPherson responded in behalf of the association.

THE OTHER FEATURES of the programme were the recital of a poem, entitled "Gettysburg," by Isaac R. Pennypacker, and a description of the first day's fight by Captain J. G. Rosenkranz, and Hon. Edward McPherson responded in behalf of the association.

There was a marked absence of Western Pennsylvanians in the audience, which is attributed to the fact that that end of the State had been alighted in selecting orators.

There is considerable dissatisfaction expressed by members of the Sixty-third and Seventy-second regiments over the location and character of the monuments as chosen for them by the Commission. Meat and Milk Inspector McCutcheon, of the Sixty-third, was very emphatic in criticizing the Commission's action, and insisted that the regiment would file formal objections.

JENKS.

JOHN L. MIGHT BLUSH.

Old Sports in Boston Say He Could as Well Be Ashamed of Congress as Vice Versa—A Long Stand.

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE DISPATCH.

BOSTON, September 12.—John L. Sullivan's decision to go to Congress has long been known to the sporting men of this city. His political ambition dates back to the time when Tom Denny was a member of Common Council from Ward Twelve. When he finally made up his mind to enter politics, his friend Denny had passed over to the great majority, and Sullivan's ambition for several years was moderating.

Councilman William J. Mahone has long been a friend of the champion, and when asked what reason Sullivan had for going to Congress, said: "Well, Sullivan is an American citizen, and if he so chooses he has a perfect right to try for an office within the gift of the people. It is a laudable ambition, and I am sure that Sullivan will win there, Congress would have no more reason to be ashamed of him than John would to feel ashamed of Congress. A season at the capital is just about as rich enough for his blood."

Patsy Sheppard was the one sporting man who hardly believed Sullivan was serious. Patsy did not see just why John wanted to go to Congress, and he said: "If Sullivan travels for the next few years, make a barrel of money, then try for political honors."

Tom Drohan was giving lessons to a clergyman in the far more important matter of how to get the gloves of long enough to tell that "Sullivan would make a first class Congressman; he is just the sort of man I want. I am for Sullivan first, last and always, if he means it. I think he does."

Isaac O'Neil Wells was not in favor of sending John to Congress, but said: "Why not make him Mayor of Boston?"

Captain William Daley, Jr., and Ed Gager, of the last year's Legislature, both agreed that Sullivan would make a good Congressman.

ANOTHER SHARON SUIT.

Mrs. Burling Will Endeavor to Recover Large Sums From the Estate.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 12.—It is learned on the best authority that a suit will be brought in the Probate Court of this city to-morrow against the Sharon estate which will stir the financial world. The amount involved exceeds \$3,000,000. Mrs. Leonia Burling, widow of William Burling, a noted capitalist, who died in 1875, is the complainant. She calls on the executors of Sharon for an accounting, and says that her husband's estate was taken by Sharon, along with the Ralston property.

There was her late husband's executor, and after Ralston's death Sharon came forward and asserted that Ralston, who had been his benefactor, was an executor of the funds of the Bank of California. Sharon took everything in sight belonging to the dead man. The heirs tried to evade payment, and the ultimatum was the suit.

THE FUNERAL OF SUNSET COX.

Many Thousand People Take an Opportunity of Viewing the Remains.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The body of Congressman Cox lay in state to-night in the vestibule of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m. Over 3,000 people passed before the guard of honor and viewed the remains.

The Postoffice Clerks' Association, to the number of 300, marched to the church and stood upon the coffin a large floral emblem in the shape of an envelope and postage stamp, and bearing the mark of the New York postoffice. At 10 p. m. the body was taken back to Mr. Cox's home, where it will lie in state until 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GETTING READY FOR WAR.

France and Germany Are Increasing Their Forces on the Frontier.

PARIS, September 12.—The *Evening*, M. Ferry's paper, states that Germany is about to place an army corps on the Belgian frontier and reinforce the troops in Alsace-Lorraine.

The *Autorite* publishes a report that M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, intends to double the strength of the army corps stationed at Nancy.

IT PASSED SMOOTHLY.

Corporal Tanner's Resignation Did Not Cause a Sensation.

HIS LETTER WAS DIGNIFIED.

Speculation Concerning as to Who Will Be His Successor.

GENERAL WARNER'S CHANCES GOOD.

Mr. Tanner Will Be Provided for, But How is Not Made Public Yet.

The resignation of Commissioner of Pensions Tanner did not create so much of a stir in political circles as was expected. The affair passed off very smoothly. Speculation is now rife as to his successor. General Warner is thought to have the best chance.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The resignation of Commissioner Tanner, which was delivered to the President after midnight last night, was all the talk of the town to-day, as it was of the whole country, but it was really only a few hours of flurry, and then things began to settle back into their accustomed quiet channel. If anybody thinks that there will be any great kick among the members of the Grand Army on account of the enforced resignation of the Commissioner, they will find themselves mistaken, if the temper of the veterans of this city is to be taken as a basis for judgment. Messrs. Burdette and Burke, two of the leading Grand Army men of the District, both say that a little time will heal all the soreness caused by the treatment of the "Corporal." The Grand Army people say they do not want a man in the office who will be so reckless in his rulings in the interest of the granting of pensions as to bring the whole pension business into disrepute.

THEY WILL BE SATISFIED.

With any good friend of the soldiers, and they know well enough that the President would not think of appointing any other kind of a person to the vacancy.

Nobody talks much about Tanner this evening. Already the speculation is merely as to the succession. Fools, the Pension Agent at Syracuse, is supported by Senator Hiseock, and has the advantage of being from the State which now holds the office. This is no mean advantage, as it is always used as a strong argument in the matter of appointments. The far more insignificant offices than the head of the Pension Bureau.

Ex-Congressman Brown, of Cincinnati, who was a prominent candidate for the place when it was appointed, is already in the field with a strong following. Ex-Congressman Warner, of Kansas City, is also strongly urged, and is believed to have the support of the Secretary of the Interior. He was the chief of command of the Grand Army, and it is not to be supposed that his appointment would leave any great animosity in the minds of members of the organization on account of the removal of Tanner.

GENERAL WARNER'S CHANCES. He is a lawyer of fine abilities and knows the virtue of keeping his mouth shut except when it is necessary to speak; and his utterances are usually well weighed and given with careful choice of words. It is reported here that he left Kansas City for Washington, and this gives strength to the rumor that he is most likely to secure the appointment.

It is assumed that the successor of Tanner was selected previous to the latter's removal. The reasons for the change in the office are those already stated as having led to the investigation recently begun by the Senate business methods; making cases special in the interest of certain pension claimants; reckless retarding and pernicious activity with a tongue on the part of the "Corporal."

It is to be presumed that the report of the investigating committee will not be given fully to the public, as it is the desire of the President to smooth out the wrinkles of his first disarrangement of his administration as soon as possible.

It is believed from the tone of the letter of resignation of the Commissioner that he is in his mind not to accept another office, and if so, it will not be deemed advisable to have any greater row over his vacation of the pension office than is absolutely necessary.

Several places are mentioned as having been offered him, but they are all mere guesses work. One is the office of Recorder of Deeds of the district, now held by the colored man Trotter, appointed by Cleveland. Another would be the office of the Secretary of the Interior, but this is a matter of ambition, and as this ambition has been crushed, it is inferred that he will accept another office, he will go for a third year for thirty thousand dollars. The office of Recorder pays from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year, it is thought he might have demanded this place as the price of resigning without attempting to kick up a row in the Grand Army.

It is fair to assume that if Tanner had not determined to accept another place he would have said something saucy about Noble and Bussey before this. As for the gentlemen last named, they give the most friendly account of the relations existing between them and the late Commissioner. They both assert there was no strain put upon the personal feeling between them and Noble and Bussey actually declares that all he knows of the trouble is what he has learned from the newspapers.

The probabilities are that Tanner will accept a satisfactory office, that he will be a friend of his in the office of the Commissioner, and that within a few days the administration family will be happier than it has been at any time since the row about Tanner began.

GENERAL WARNER'S POSITION. General Warner, of Missouri, will reach the Capitol to-morrow morning to confer with the President in regard to the office of Commissioner of Pensions. Close friends of the General say that he will not accept the office. The firm of Hoggman & Warner simply as counsel for the Missouri, Texas and Pacific railroads, receive \$15,000 a year, and Bussey actually declares that all General Warner is said to make by his law practice; on that account he refused a re-election to Congress. It is said by his friends, therefore, that it is merely coming out of the closet with the President and smooth things over for the Grand Army.

Friends of ex-Congressman Brown are trying to get the President to accept the appointment of an Ohio man, who is popular with the veterans, on account of the influence it would have on the election, and there is a pretty general impression that this view of the President is correct. It is believed that if Warner refuses to accept the place, Brown will be given the appointment. The President will not leave for Deer Park until the question of filling the vacancy is settled.

DIVERGENT STATEMENTS. In an interview to-day Corporal Tanner said: "The President did not ask for my resignation, but he did advise that I resign. He assured me, however, that the investigation into the affairs of the Pension Office had developed nothing that reflected upon the honesty or my good intentions and said that if I remained in the office Secretary Noble would resign. The dismemberment of a Cabinet is a very serious

THE FATE OF GORDON

Was the Consequence of Blind Confidence in His Own Power.

AUTHENTIC TIDINGS OF STANLEY.

His Settlement of the Dock Strike Has Not Been Arranged.

INVESTIGATING THE ANTWERP HORROR.

Railroad Denies That Irish Political Prisoners Are Released.

MR. INGALLS' FIGURES.

The Nation is Getting Wealthy at the Rate of \$420,000,000 a Second, and the Soldier Should Have a Share—Even Tannin to the Tenth.

ARKANSAS CITY, September 12.—The formal opening of the annual reunion of the old soldiers of the Southwest occurred to-day at Camp Logan, where the veterans are encamped. On the platform were seated Governor Humphrey, of Kansas; Governor Hovey, of Indiana; Senator Ingalls, ex-Governor Anthony, of Kansas; Governor Hovey's staff and several State officers of Kansas. Senator Ingalls was given a ovation when he was introduced and arose to speak. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The wealth of this nation increases \$420,000,000 with every tick of the watch, and the soldiers have earned it all. Without him there would have been no treasury, no nation, and he is entitled to his percentage of it. There were just three things that ought to be done. First, the limitations on pensioning ought to be removed. Second, the pension bill ought to become a law; and third, every soldier who is entitled to it should receive his share. These were the results that Commissioner Tanner had secured by his administration of the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and I honor him for his high desire and brave action in behalf of the pensioning of the old soldiers. I have to find with Tanner is that he did not have two feet while he was in office, but he could have had more rapid progress in the attainment of his policy."

THE LETTERS. Text of the Resignation and the Reply of the President.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The following is Commissioner Tanner's letter of resignation and President Harrison's reply thereto:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS, Washington, D. C., September 12, 1889. To the President:

The difference which exists between the Secretary of the Interior and myself as to the policy to be pursued in the administration of the Pension Bureau have reached a stage which threatens to embarrass you to an extent which I feel should be upon you to settle, and as the investigation into the affairs of the bureau has been completed, and I am assured both by yourself and by the Secretary of the Interior, contains no reflection on my integrity as an individual or as an officer, I have with place my resignation in your hands, to take effect at your pleasure, to the end that you may be relieved of any further embarrassment in the matter.

Very respectfully yours, JAMES TANNER, Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, September 12, 1889. Hon. James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions: DEAR SIR—Your letter tendering your resignation of the office of Commissioner of Pensions has been received and your resignation is accepted, to take effect on the appointment of your successor. I do not think it necessary in this correspondence to discuss the causes which have led to your resignation, as they have been fully and fairly stated in your resignation, and I am advised, your honesty has not at any time been in question, and I will renew the expression of my personal good will.

Very truly yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON Is Taking a Hand in Naming a Commissioner.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Vice President Morton arrived hastily from New York late yesterday afternoon. The visit of the Vice President was surely in the interest of Corporal Tanner, but he saw Senator Hiseock before he went to the White House at 6 o'clock and made an appointment to dine with the Senator at the Arlington at 8, and it is doubtful if he was very anxious for Mr. Tanner's retention as he was when he left New York. The Vice President has not been entirely lost in the fight before the end of the session, and until almost midnight, and saw nobody.

To-day Mr. Morton and the Senator went to the White House in the interest of Major Pool, of Syracuse, for Commissioner of Pensions.

PRIVATE DALZELL INDIGNANT.

He Issues an Open Letter on the Corporal's Political Death.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CALDWELL, O., September 12.—Private Dalzell has issued an open letter on Tanner's removal, in which he says:

"If Corporal Tanner had been guilty, like Belknap, of a crime and forced to resign for that cause,